

which is about 300 yards above the other structures.

Just above the old Mald of the Mist landing, a quarter of a mile from the wharf, the floor on which the three were borne broke into two sections, each about 200 feet square. The man and woman on one, Hancock on the other. Hancock waved his hands to his companions in distress as his floor moved clear of the other, and caught in a current, raced with the force of the other floor then shot towards the American shore and was caught in an eddy and whirled there for about five minutes. This was within sight of the tumbling waters marked the beginning of the rapid and death.

Hancock saw the ropes dangling from the bridge and made ready to catch one. Very coolly he took off his overcoat and poised himself on the floating floor. In his course there dangled one rope and a second was moved towards him. He caught that held by Officer Pat Kelly, of the Ontario police force, and a company of twenty railroad men caught it and jumped on the ice.

The sag of the rope that great drop—200 feet—let him into the chilly water up to his waist, and before he was clear of it he was frantically battling by three successive floors of jutting ice. Not content with the efforts of the men about to draw him up he tried to assist himself from over hand. The time was 1:10 o'clock, and the hour or more that the boy had been on the ice and the effects of the icy ducking had strained his strength. He stopped trying to pull himself up and hung limp on the rope, which spun him around like a top. Kelly and his men pulled steadily. Ten feet, twenty, twenty-five, thirty feet, up he came. The great crowd of the bridge crowded—those that were not weeping. Grimly the boy hung on, trying always to get himself or his leg wound about the rope. Then his hands began to slip.

He fought to get hold of the rope with his teeth, but could not. Finally, just as he was about sixty feet clear of the water his head felt back. He was utterly spent. He lost his grip and plunged far down into the stream. When he came up his face turned towards the great water, and he feebly moved his arms in the breast stroke. But the mighty rush of water was too much for him. He was caught like a cork and was sent racing on into the midst of the seething waters. For perhaps a half minute he was in view and then he disappeared on the spume.

Hope Given War.
Hancock's failure was witnessed by the man on the other floor. The woman apparently dared not look. The man, appeared calm as he in turn prepared to make a play against death. When, caught by a down river current, the floor moved into the course Hancock had taken, the woman swung under the cantilever bridge, the man grasped a rope and tried to put it about the woman's waist. The force of the current was too much for the rope. It parted and the man waved the torn end toward the crowd. The ice was still another chance—the rope that was dropped from the lower steel arch bridge by the Niagara Avenue firemen.

As the ice went into swift drift the man caught it and grimly hung on. He was given slack, and he tried to wind the rope about his waist. He fumbled in his agony of effort as if his hands were numb. The rust of the ice in the stream was overpowering. When he could not tie the rope about the woman he let it go. There apparently was no thought of rescue. He raised the woman by his feet, kissed her and clasped her in his arms. The woman made as if to cross herself and she sank to her knees. The man knelt beside her, his arms clasped close about her.

So they went to it in death. The ice held until it struck the great wave. There it was shivered; there the gallant man and the woman at his side disappeared from view.

HERRICK WILL ACCEPT

Succeeds Robert Bacon as Ambassador to France.

Washington, February 4.—Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, conferred with President Taft yesterday in regard to the French ambassadorship, which Mr. Taft has offered to him. Mr. Herrick made no statement, but it is understood that he has signified his willingness to accept the post, provided his name meets with no objection from the French government. Steps will be taken at once by the State Department in regard to his attitude toward Mr. Herrick. Mr. Herrick will succeed Robert Bacon, who resigned a few weeks ago, to become a fellow of Harvard University.

Liebermann Is Honored.

Paris, February 4.—The Academy of Fine Arts has elected Liebermann, the Berlin painter, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward A. Abbey, the American artist.

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On hats there's a big saving.

A deep cut on gloves.

A reduction in prices, on neckwear and shirts, pajamas and socks; on underwear, too.

In fact, price trimming goes entirely thru our stock.

Suspenders and handkerchiefs, overcoats and suits—everything to be sold before the arrival of our new Spring goods.

C. H. Derry

SAFETY OF NATION DEPENDS ON NAVY

(Continued from first page.)

of settling all international controversies are assured to the world.

"The construction of battleships should not be interrupted until we have at least twenty vessels of modern type in the first line of our defense. Our nearest competitors, in naval strength, Germany and Japan, are rapidly adding to the number of capital ships. Germany is laying down Dreadnoughts at the rate of about four a year, and Japan authorized the construction of five capital ships in the last year."

When Mr. Meyer was reminded of the fact that Admiral Lord Charles Bessborough, in his recent book, "The Betsey," declared against the construction of so many battleships of the Dreadnought type, he warmly defended this class of fighting vessels.

"The advent of the Dreadnought type of battleships," said Secretary Meyer, "formed a distinctly new chapter in the history of naval warfare. The offensive power of the modern Dreadnought so overshadows previous ships as to render them adequate for the second line of defense only. If our navy is going to be subject to the possibility of being outwitted by the navy made up of Dreadnoughts, we must have Dreadnoughts with which to oppose them."

"If we had had a fleet of eight battleships in the Atlantic in 1898, instead of four, there would have been no war with Spain. The extra expense of those additional battleships would have been \$24,000,000. As it was, the war cost us \$500,000,000."

"I cannot say too often that it is the battleships which decide the issue when the conflict comes."

CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH

Three Are Killed at Keyser, W. Va., and Three at Phillipsburg, N. J.

Keyser, W. Va., February 4.—In a fire here early to-day three children of Henry G. Piles, a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, lost their lives. Two daughters, aged two and three years, were cremated, and the third child, a boy, was so badly burned that he died in a short time. The mother escaped with a baby in her arms, but both were severely burned. The fire started from the kitchen stove.

Victims of Flames.

Phillipsburg, N. J., February 4.—Three children were burned to death to-day in a fire which for a time threatened to destroy the village of Alpha, about three miles from here. The victims were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chiofelli. The parents, with two other of their children, escaped from their quarters in the house in which the fire started. Mr. Chiofelli, aged about fourteen years, Joseph, aged eight, and Amelia, aged six, were asleep upstairs and perished.

PREPARING FOR DUTY ON BORDER

Major-General Wood Orders That Troops Be Held in Readiness.

STERN MEASURES PROPOSED

Madero Will Follow Example of Diaz in Suppressing Rebellion.

Washington, February 4.—To meet any emergency that may arise in connection with the unsettled conditions in northern Mexico, Major-General Leonard A. Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, today issued orders to commanders of several army posts throughout the country to hold their troops in readiness for duty along the border.

General Duncan, in command of the Department of Texas, was instructed "to use his own judgment" in moving troops under him in enforcing neutrality laws or strengthening the various stations along the international line. General Wood was at the war department most of the day arranging for a possible troop movement of extensive proportions such as took place last spring when the Madero revolution occurred in Mexico. It is not believed, however, from advice received tonight from Mexico that the situation there is in any way as serious as during the last outbreak, but to protect American interests along the border and enforce strict neutrality the government adopted the usual precautions.

Will Use Drastic Measures.

Mexico City, February 4.—Without blare of trumpet and without official proclamation the Federal government proposes to employ the drastic measures in dealing with the rebellion. Immediate application of this policy will be the nation's only appeal of it. This is the substance of a statement by a Cabinet minister today. Summary punishment is to be the portion of agitators who can be reached, whether of gun or sword.

A few newspaper writers were deported, it is said, under that provision of the constitution which provides for the expulsion of undesirable. Public parades and street orators are to be prohibited in cases where the purpose is in any manner connected with political affairs.

This prescription is in accordance with the government's diagnosis of the revolutionary disease which has changed out in so many parts of the country.

Official figures place the losses in death, both north and south, since January 26 as follows: Federalists, 31; rebels, from 222 to 272, and non-combatants, 10.

Unofficial reports, apparently well founded, add to these figures 15 Federal dead and 45 rebel dead. Just how many men now are in arms against the central government is not known by any one, certainly. One rebellion is recognized—that of Emiliano Zapata—covering all the states of Morelos and portions of the states of Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Guerrero and Mexico and the Federal district itself.

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EXHIBITS LIQUOR BOUGHT ILLEGALLY

Come and Hear the Wonderful
Victor Records
BY

Tetrazzini

Who appears at the City Auditorium Thursday, Feb. 15th)

Caruso

Amato

and the world's greatest artists.

We will play them for you on the

Victrola

The Corley Co.
SUCCESSORS CABLE PIANO CO.
213 East Broad.

PLEA OF INSANITY

Snead Will Also Raise Unwritten Law in His Defense.

Fort Worth, Tex., February 4.—With a plea of temporary insanity and raising as a defense the unwritten law, the attorneys for J. B. Snead, charged with the murder of Captain Boyce, will begin the desperate struggle to save their client from the gallows Monday morning.

The preliminaries for what is regarded as the most sensational murder in the history of this state have all been disposed of. The jury was completed at a night session of Judge Swayne's court, and Monday the State attorneys will make their opening address to the jury, in which they will endeavor to detail the shooting of the clergyman who was sitting in the lobby of a local hotel.

All the Jurymen except three are married men.

Snead, who has been in constant fear since the shooting of the father of the man who eloped with his wife, is anxious to have the trial over. He declares that public sentiment will change when his story of the alleged conviction of A. G. Boyce, Jr., and his father to alienate his wife's affections is told on the witness stand. Young Boyce, who eloped with Mrs. Snead, said to be in St. Louis. Snead declared young Boyce fears to come here and go on the witness stand. Snead's aged father and brother are in the witness stand. A life-long friend of the murdered man, the family of Captain Boyce will also be strongly represented at the trial, three sons and the widow being already here.

Court officials announce that during the trial all persons entering the courtroom—even women—will be searched for firearms before they are admitted.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Later His Body Is Taken From Undertaker's rooms and Burned.

Macon, Ga., February 4.—Charles Powell, a negro who assaulted and robbed a young woman in a store here last night, was taken from officers and lynched by a mob early to-day.

The lynching took place in the yards of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, four miles from Macon. The mob, had gone with their intention to take a train for Atlanta. Powell was tied to a telegraph pole and hundreds of bullets were fired into his body.

He came with which the negro was charged was committed to jail at 10 o'clock last night while the young woman was on her way home from work in the downtown districts. She was seized by Powell, dragged down an embankment and assaulted. Two police officers accompanied by the young woman's father, arrived on the scene just as the negro made his way up the embankment with his victim's purse.

The officers landed their man in jail, but when news of the lynching was known by the mob, the negro was secretly taken out a back door with the intention of hurrying him to Atlanta for safekeeping. The two officers guarding him had stopped in the railroad yard waiting for a train, when they were found by the mob.

To-day at noon a crowd of between 300 and 400 men gathered behind an undertaking establishment in the heart of the city, entered the embalming room, where the body of Powell, the negro lynched early this morning, lay in state. They placed the body in a wagon, carried it to the heart of the negro section of the city, and after saturating it with oil, the torch was applied and the body burned.

The coroner appeared on the scene and placed the blame on parties unknown.

Up to nightfall all was quiet, and officials stated that no further trouble was feared.

ISLANDERS MAROONED

Cannot Reach Shore Because of Ice Blockade.

Deal Island, Arnold Sound, February 4.—Owing to the ice blockade more than 250 persons, the total population of Deal Island, in Tangier Sound, twelve miles southwest of here, for four weeks have been marooned from the mainland, deprived of food and cut off from food supplies. Residents of the nearest villages have been unable to communicate with Deal Island in any manner since a few days after Christmas. At that time, when Dr. John L. Ruby, the only physician on the island, came here, there were several cases of sickness. There are three small stores on the island, but it is thought their food supplies were exhausted some days ago. Deal Island is practically level, a high tide submerges it. All the houses, which there are about fifty, are built on piles.

Governor Goldsborough to-day directed Commander Howard, of the oyster police steamer Governor Thomas, to make every effort to reach the island.

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INCENDIARY BURNS CHURCH

Attempt Is Also Made to Destroy Residence of Pastor.

Fort Worth, Texas, February 4.—Fire, believed by the fire department to have been of incendiary origin, early to-day destroyed the First Baptist Church of Fort Worth. Shortly afterward the residence of Rev. J. Frank Morris, pastor of the church, was found to be on fire. It is said, however, that the blaze did not reach the pastor's home. The Rev. Mr. Morris and his wife succeeded in extinguishing the blaze at their home before much damage resulted. The church was valued at \$50,000.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, a several months has taken considerable interest in local politics. What was apparently an attempt to burn the church was made on January 10, and a few days later two shots were fired at the pastor while he sat in his study. The shots did no damage.

OCCUPY RANCH LANDS

Invaders, Seeking Gold, Resist Efforts of Officers to Drive Them Away.

Spokane, Wash., February 4.—Holding the invasion began, despite the efforts of the sheriff and a number of deputies, fifty armed men and women are reported to be encamped along the South Fork River, near here, occupying ranch land where the invaders were said to be searching for gold. The invaders are reported to be searching for gold. The invaders are reported to be searching for gold.

There has been a veritable stampede from surrounding points to this ranch for two weeks as the result of the reported gold discovery.

SCENE GOES WRONG

Moving Picture Photographer Runs When He Hears Lion Roar.

Paris, February 4.—While a number of tourists were visiting the historic forest of Fontainebleau they became wildly excited when they heard the bleating of a sheep, which was quickly followed by the roar of a lion. The tourists fled in a panic state and the soldiers were hastily summoned. They found the lion devouring the sheep, and at the command of the officer, fired and killed the king of beasts.

An investigation followed, and it was found that a moving picture man had been taking pictures of the scene. The man who engineered the scheme had been requested to appear before the courts and explain his action. He stands a good chance of going to jail.

STRIKE WILL BE CALLED

Shirtwaist Makers Demand More Money and Better Conditions.

New York, February 4.—Because the women and girls, although they work from ten to twelve hours daily, are able to average only \$7 a week and the men not to exceed \$10, the shirtwaist and dress operators in New York City, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted to strike yesterday. It is admitted that, unless some compromise is arranged, the strike will eclipse that of two years ago.

The leaders declare that the promises made when they returned to work after the last strike were not kept. With the cost of living steadily advancing, they say, the wages have been reduced. The present demand is for an eight-hour week and 25 per cent. advance of wages. The right of the union organizer to have free access to the shops at all times to observe working conditions will also be insisted on.

There are 35,000 waist and dress makers employed in 500 local factories. Conditions are unworkable, according to the union leaders, in all but about 200 of them. The others are characterized as unsanitary, foul-smelling, poorly lighted fire traps, where more serious conditions than prevailed at the Triangle factory, are the rule.

Stiff Neck

For any stiffness or lameness Sloan's Liniment gives relief at once. It acts like massage—quenches the blood and limbers up lame muscles and joints.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for any kind of pain.

"I had a severe pain between my shoulders, and, noticing your advertisement in the street car I got a bottle which quickly relieved me." R. D. BONGORNEY, Mayaville, Kentucky.

At all dealers. Price 25c., 50c. & \$1.00.

Dr. E. S. Sloan - Boston, Mass.

20%, 30%, 40%

DISCOUNT SALE AT

Jones Bros. & Co., Inc.,

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Announcement
United Hat Stores, Inc.
Beg to Introduce
The \$1.50 Hat Shop
For Young Men and Old Youths
Adding 712 E. Main Street, Richmond
to their already established
Chain of Stores
Opening Sat. Feb. 10th, 1912
Our Methods
Specializing all styles. One price. Always in touch
with the very latest. Giving you the usual \$2.00, \$3.00
and \$4.00 styles. Look as well; last as long, cost less.
UNITED HAT STORES, INC.

OPPOSITION WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE

(Continued from first page.)

The Senate is deferring consideration of canal matters until the House acts.

No Debate of Canal Tolls.

Washington, February 4.—The first public statement as to the attitude of the House Committee on Commerce with respect to legislation that must be enacted this session, affecting Panama Canal tolls and the operation of the canal, was made by Representative Stevens, of Minneapolis, a Republican member of the committee. Public hearings before the committee have just been concluded. It appears that the committee is against free passage of American ships or any discrimination against the ships of foreign nations.

The committee is therefore opposed to the administration suggestion that tolls on American vessels be reduced. "The consensus of opinion is," says Mr. Stevens, "that the present form of government for the canal zone be continued. There should be but one responsible party who should have charge of the operation of the territory which would practically be demarcated by settlers."

Mr. Stevens says frankly the most serious connection with canal legislation will be over free tolls for the coastwise trade. Mr. Stevens asserts that the canal when completed and fortified will have cost about \$100,000,000; that the cost of operation, maintenance, repair and protection, including interest on investment, will be about \$25,000,000 a year; and that the maintenance of a sufficient military and naval force in the future may cost about \$10,000,000.

According to Mr. Stevens the rate will be about \$1 per net ton at first, which would be about 10 to 20 per cent. cargo ton, or 2 cents per ton, railroad measurement.

The canal, Mr. Stevens asserts, will reduce the average freight rates by water between the two coasts between 25 and 50 per cent, or even more, and the tolls would be about 6 per cent. of the freight rates and probably 10 per cent. of the saving by the canal.

Hill the Star Witness.
Washington, February 4.—James J. Hill will be the star witness before the Stanley steel investigating committee this week. Hill has been issued the appearance of Mr. Hill in Georgia, but he will return to Washington in time to testify before the steel investigators on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Hill leased to the Steel Corporation valuable ore properties in the Mesabi region. Members of the Stanley steel committee charge that the leases were forced on the Steel Corporation following conferences between J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Hill. A few months ago the Steel Corporation gave notice of an intention to terminate in 1915 its lease on the Hill ore properties. Andrew Carnegie testified before the Stanley committee that the Steel Corporation had been paying excessive prices for the Hill ores, and that the corporation had lost heavily by the deal. Representative Stanley and his Democratic associates believe Mr. Hill will be an interesting witness.

DEATHS
HANKINS—Died, at the residence of his son, J. O. Hankins, 7 South Morris Street, February 4, at 4:30 A. M. JAMES F. HANKINS, in the seventh year of his age.

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